

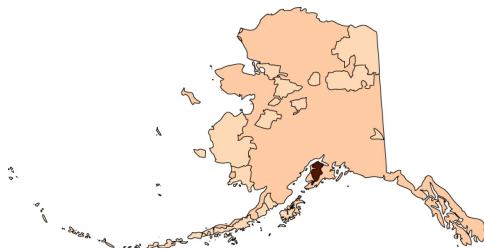


U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Kenai National Wildlife Refuge

A Special Place in Alaska!

- In order to preserve and maintain moose and other game populations, President Franklin Roosevelt set aside 1.73 million acres as the Kenai National Moose Range in 1941.
- In 1980 the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) expanded the Moose Range to nearly 2 million acres, renaming it as the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, and designating 1.3 million acres as Wilderness.
- Kenai Refuge descends from the 6,500 foot Kenai Mountains to lowland spruce/birch forests with hundreds of small lakes.
- Geologically, the Kenai Peninsula is a relatively “young” or recently exposed area. Ice and glaciers, which once covered the entire peninsula, melted from most of the peninsula only 10,000 to 14,000 years ago.



The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service manages 16 national wildlife refuges in Alaska, or nearly 82% of the National Wildlife Refuge System acreage.

Kenai National Wildlife Refuge
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Green Lake

- The refuge is drained by nine river systems, including the world famous Kenai River, renowned for its wide variety of sport fish, such as chinook (king), sockeye (red), and coho (silver) salmon, Dolly Varden, and rainbow trout.
- The refuge encompasses the last remaining pristine major saltwater estuary on the Kenai Peninsula, the Chickaloon River Flats. It serves as a migratory staging area for thousands of shorebirds and waterfowl.
- Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, often called Alaska “in miniature” due to its wide variety of wildlife, is home to both brown and black bears, moose, caribou, Dall sheep, mountain goats, wolves, lynx, wolverine, eagles, loons, and trumpeter swans.
- Kenai National Wildlife Refuge receives more than 500,000 visitors each year and is the most visited national wildlife refuge in Alaska.
- The refuge, one of only two on the Alaska road system, is accessible from Anchorage by a scenic two-hour drive.
- In summer, visitors enjoy a variety of recreation pursuits including wildlife viewing, fishing, hiking, camping, boating, canoeing, and hunting.
- Refuge lands include more than 200 miles of established trails and routes.
- The Dave Spencer Wilderness Unit includes Swan Lake and Swanson River Canoe Trail systems, which are recognized as National Recreation Trails. Each of these canoe trail systems covers more than 100 miles.
- Winter recreation includes wildlife viewing, ice fishing, snowshoeing, cross country skiing, and snowmobiling.